MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY,—April 15, 1807. Number 1123

Advertifement,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT HON'BLE
Lady W. Bentinck

APRIL 1ft.
WAS PUBLISHED,
No. III.
(Being Volume Firft,)
OF THE
INDIAN MAGAZINE,
AND
EUROPEAN MISCELLANY;
FOR MARCH 1807,
EMBELLISHED WITH A COPPER PLATE
Reprefenting the Banqueting Room and Government Houfe, Madras
AND
Containing above 200 Pages of Letter Prefs, on Fine PAPER,

Price Two Pagodas,

The work will be continued Monthly, and contains all the local intelligence of our Indian poffeffions, and a felection of the moft interefting extracts from the lateft Englifh periodical publications, compofed on the model of an Englifh Magazine

A FEW COPIES OF THE FORMER NUMBERS,
Containing views of Madras, and of the Cuftom Houfe, may be had on application to the Printer, Mr. John Young, No. 7. Stringer's Street, Black-Town.

The Appendix to the prefent Volume, is now iffued, containing the lift of the Civil Service, His Majefty's and the H. C. Troops —The Staff of the Right Honorable the Governor, the General Staff of the Army, Staff of the Black-Town, the Medical Servants, and the Chaplains, on the Madras Eftablifhment: alfo the Lift of the Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the names of the European Refidents out of the Service.

☞ *The correfpondence of literary friends in aid of the Work, is refpectfully folicited by the Editor.*

MESSRS. HEEFKE FAURE and CO. do hereby give notice to the Public and their Friends, that their Firm will be diffolved on the 15th of this Month, and that the bufinefs of PUBLIC AUCTION and COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, will be carried on from that date, under the firm of

Faure and Heefke, Junior.

HEEFKE, SENIOR, is authorized by the firm of HEEFKE, FAURE and Co. to collect the outftanding, and to liquidate, all unfettled accounts.

Madras, 11th April, 1807.

MESSRS. FAURE and HEEFKE JUNIOR, in confequence of the above Advertifement, beg leave to acquaint the public and their friends that they will begin to receive goods fent to them for public or private fale on the ufual terms, and truft that their punctuality and exertions will give general fatisfaction.

The owners of fome remaining goods now in their Warehoufe, which has been given for fale to the firm of HEEFKE, FAURE and Co. are requefted to accept a frefh receipt of the new firm in return for the former.

Madras, 11th April, 1807.

Tavern Stock in Trade.

ANY Suitable Perfon defirous of entering into a Bufinefs of this nature, may know the conditions on which he will be admitted, on application to the Mafter of the NEW NAVY TAVERN, near the Cuftom Houfe.

China Goods.

COTTA KISTNAMAH CHITTY.

AGENT for the Mortgagees of the Orient's Cargo, begs leave to inform the Public that the TEAS he has to Sell have been pronounced by Competent Judges Superior in ftrength and flavour to thofe imported this laft feafon, and they, as well as all his other Goods being above Twenty per cent cheaper, he hopes to obtain a preference from LADIES and GENTLEMEN, who require a Supply of China Goods.

COTTA KISTNAMA CHITTY, repeats that any Articles fold by him which fhall not give Satisfaction, will be received back, and the money delivered.

MADRAS, *4th April*, 1807

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
PROPOSED FOR
CHINA GOODS,
OTTER OF ROSE,
AND
TIMBER,
OF VARIOUS DENOMINATION;
VALUED AT
EIGHTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWO STAR PAGODAS,
And divided into 2864 Tickets, in Two Claffes.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize confifting of Twenty Tubs of Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pags.	200
1	ditto of Four Chefts of New Hyfon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	160
2	ditto of Ten Tubs each, Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pagodas	200
5	ditto of One Cheft each, New Hyfon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	200
10	ditto of Two Tubs each, Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pagodas	200
12	ditto of Timber, One Duggee each, No. 1 to 12, each 28 Pagodas	336
16	ditto of One Tolah, or 12 Fanams weight each, Otter of Rofes, firft quality, each 17 Pagodas	272
25	ditto of Timber, One Shim'beam each, No. 1 to 25, each 10 Pagodas	250
50	ditto of Timber, Fourteen Pieces each, fecond fort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 33 Pagodas	231
100	ditto of Timber, Ten Pieces each, firft fort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 48 Pagodas	480
600	ditto of Half Tub each, Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pagodas	3000
	The Firft Drawn Ticket on the Laft Day, to be entitled to Twenty Tubs of Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pagodas	200
822	Prizes, amounting to Pagodas	5729

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize confifting of Thirty Tubs of Sugar Candy, firft fort each 10 Pags.	300
1	ditto of Five Chefts of New Hyfon Tea, each at 40 Pagodas	200
2	ditto of Ten Tubs each, of Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pagodas	300
4	ditto of Timber, Two Hundred Pieces each, firft fort of Sheathing Boards at per 100, 48 Pagodas	384
5	ditto of Two Chefts each, New Hyfon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	400
10	ditto of Three Tubs each, Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pagodas	500
20	ditto of Timber, One Piece Duggee each, No. 1 to 20, each 28 Pagodas	560
48	ditto of Half a Tolah each, Otter of Rofe firft quality, each 17 Pags.	407
50	ditto of Timber, One Piece Shimbeam each, No. 1 to 50, each 10 Pags.	500
52	ditto of Half Cheft each, New Hyfon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	1040
100	ditto of Timber, Fourteen Pieces each fecond fort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 33 Pagodas	462
400	ditto of Timber, Ten Pieces each, firft fort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 48 Pagodas	1920
1200	ditto of Half Tub each, Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pagodas	6000
	The Laft Drawn Ticket, Laft Day, to be entitled to Forty Tubs Sugar Candy, firft fort, each 10 Pags.	400
1893	Prizes, Total Star Pags.	13,073
	Total Star Pagodas	18,802

The Price or Value of Tickets in the Firft Clafs each, Pagodas	3
Ditto ditto ditto Second Clafs, do.	5
Tickets in the Second Clafs, Pags.	8

2864	Tickets at 3 Pagodas each,	8,592
822	Ditto deduct as Prizes in the Firft Clafs,	
2042	Tickets in the Second Clafs, at 5 Pagodas each,	10,210
	Star Pagodas	18,802

2715	Prizes in both Claffes,
149	Blanks *only* in the Second Clafs,
2864	Total.

The delivery of the Articles appertaining to the Prizes of the firft Clafs will take place 10 days after the drawing thereof of that Clafs; and thofe of the Second Clafs, 20 days after the drawing of that Clafs. If the fortunate adventurers receive their refpective Prizes in the Articles they may be intitled to a commiffion of 5 per cent, will be deducted therefrom; but fhould fuch holders of Prize wifh to receive Cafh in lieu of the Articles they will receive it after a deduction of 30 per cent from the above eftablifhed value of Goods (commiffion included) at the office of Meffrs Stephen and Jacob Johannes, where the proceeds from the fale of Tickets will be depofited.

The articles may be feen on application to Mr. John Jacob Simon, Agent to the faid Lottery, at No. 109, Armenian Church Street, and where the Tickets will be ready for delivery on the 16th April 1807.

The drawing of the 1ft clafs will commence on the 25th May, 1807.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branfon,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 15th Inftant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of King's Confectionary, confifting of a large Affortment of Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, in 2 and 3lb Jars, 6 Dozen of Mens cotton hofe, 1 Dozen Mens Black Silk hofe, 3 Dozen Mens Leather Gloves, 6 Boat Cloaks, 2 Gold Hunting Watches by Jams Mc, Cabe, 4 Silver Hunting Watches, a few Dozen of Capers, Olives, Sallad Oil and Sauces in high Order and other Articles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A pair of Iron Grey Pegue Curricle Horfes, a Good Match-Sound, quick and go well, together with a Europe Curricle and Europe Plated Harnefs complete.

Advertifement,

Freight for Penang or Malacca.

THE BRIG ADMIRAL
TROUBRIDGE,
ALEXANDER WALLACE, Commander
will fail hence about the 1ft of next Month, for further particulars apply to the commander in No. 34 Popham's Street.

MADRAS, *15th April*, 1807.

Advertifement.

MESSRS, HARINGTON and Co. have juft received by the Dover Caftle, a configument of CARBONEL'S CLARET.

China Goods Lottery.

THE Drawing of the Firft Clafs having been finifhed on the 25th of laft Month.—Notice is hereby given that delivery of the Prize Articles thereof will commence at the Godowns of Meffrs. Seth and Gregory Sam in Armenian's Street, on the 4th inftant from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock, —Tickets of the 2d clafs will be ready for Sale, and alfo for Renewal at the Lottery Office on the 8th Inftant.

The Drawing of the 2d clafs will pofitively commence on Saturday the 25th inft. The Tickets left undrawn in the firft clafs, if not renewed in the Second, previous to the commencement thereof, will not have the right to any beneficial chance in the Second clafs.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1807.

LOST.

A BLACK and Tanned colour Terrier Bitch, with very long cropp'd Ears.

Whoever will bring her to Meffrs. Hope, Griffiths and Co. or give information where fhe is to be found, fhall be handfomely rewarded if required.

Sales by Auction.

By order of the Prize Agent.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY J. DOBBIN,

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
This Day WEDNESDAY, the 15th April.
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
THE SPANISH SHIP
ST. RAPHAEL;
PRIZE TO HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP
CAROLINE.
PETER RAINIER, Efq. Captain.

BURTHEN 450 Tons or thereabouts. A Lift of her Stores may be feen at the Boat Pay Office. and Auction Room.

The ST. RAPHAEL was formerly the Nancy Grab. a Teak Built Ship, Coppered, and fails remarkably faft, and is confidered one of the fineft Merchant Ships in India. She is armed with 16 guns. 12 and 6 pounders.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of the purchafe mony, to be paid down immediately after the Sale. and the refidue within ten days, in default of which, fhe will be put up and refold, at the lofs and expence of the firft purchafer, with all advantages forfeited.

The veffel will be at the rifk of the purchafer, immediately after the fale.

The expence of conveyance, to be borne by the purchafer.

By Order of the Prize Agent.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE GODOWNS,
NEAR THE NAVAL OFFICE,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 16th Inftant,
(and Succeeding days until the whole is difpofed of)
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
OF EACH DAY.

THE Cargo of the Spanifh Ship St. Raphael, Prize to His Majefty Ship Caroline, Peter Rainier Efq Captain.

Confifting of Cocoa, Wheat, Peas, Raifins, Almonds, Wine in Jars—Kegs of Butter, Drip Stones, Water Cafks, Iron Hoops, Bread, Calavance, Beef, Flour in Barrels, Soap, Spanifh Wool, Chocolate, &c. &c &c.

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

The lots to be paid for, and cleared away, within five days, in default of which, the articles will be put up and refold, at the rifk of the purchafer, with all advantages forfeited.

The Sale on the firft day will commence with the Cocoa, Chocolate, Wheat and Flour.

The Cocoa will be fold in lots of 4 Maunds or 100 lb. each, for the convenience of Purchafers.

For Private Sale,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A HANDSOME Large Blackwood Cott with Muflin and Gauze curtains,— A Ladies handfome Blackwood cloaths Prefs —A child's Blackwood cott,—A Pair of Blackwood Sofas with Bedding and chintz covers.

Two Setts of Mahogany Dining Tables, and Sundry other Articles of Furniture.

Advertifement.

A PEACOCK having entered Mr. H. Johannes houfe laft night at about 8 o'clock and where it ftill remains, Mr. Johannes hopes, the Owner will claim the fame in the courfe of three days.

MADRAS, *Semboodofs Street, No. 16.*
April 14, 1807.

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. Oliver, Deputy Perſian Tranſlator to Government,

Mr. R. H. Tulloh, Aſſiſtant under the Regiſter to the Courts of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut.

Military Intelligence.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain, March 29, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Quarter Maſter Serjeant J. Anderſon, to the 1ſt Battalion 18th Regt. N. I. is appointed Serjeant Major of that Corps from the 1ſt Inſtant.

Serjeant W. Townſhend from the Madras European Regiment is appointed Serjeant of the Engineer department at Vizagapatam, and is to be borne upon the ſtrength of the effective Infantry Supernumeraries at that Station.

Lieutenant Binny, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry doing duty with the Artillery, is permitted at his own requeſt to join the Battalion to which he belongs.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY

Govt. Gaz.

By a recent arrival from Horringottah we have been informed that the ſhip *Helen*, Capt Nathaniel Allen, with a cargo of Rice for this place, had been burnt down to the Waters Edge: but we are happy to add that the Crew were all ſaved.

His Majeſty's Ship *Ruſſel*, Captain Caulfield arrived at Bombay on the 27th ult. from a Cruize.

On Monday the H. C. ſhips *Marquis Welleſley*, Captain Le Blanc, Marchioneſs of *Exeter*, Captain Naſh, & *Tottenham*, Captain Jones, anchored in the roads from Calcutta; the two former left it on the 25th & the latter on the 28th Ultimo.

Paſſengers.—*per Marchioneſs Exeter* Mrs. Naſh and Miſs Johnſt n.

Per Tottenham—Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. Wade—Capt. W. J. Jones—& Mr. Eder, Cornet H. M. 22d L. D.

On the 25th Ultimo the following Indiamen for England ſailed from Point de Galle, under convoy of H. M. Ship Concorde, Captain Cramer.

The H. C. Ships Earl St. Vincent, Ganges, Huddart, Hugh Ingli-, Walthamſtow, Monarch, Alexander, Sovereign, Harriet, Lady Jane Dundas, Lord Nelſon, Aſia, Bengal, & Lord Caſtlereagh.

On the 4th December, the Dutch Prize Wind and Water, a fine veſſel of 800 Tons, captured by the ſquadron under His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, in Batavia Roads, was unfortunately wrecked on a Reef of Rocks, a little to the eaſtward of that place; all hands ſaved.

By private letters we learn that the convoy bearing his Excellency the Perſian Ambaſſador was obliged to ſtop at Cochin on the 10th ultimo for proviſion and water. They expected to ſail again on the 12th. Off Point de Galle they fell in with his Majeſty's frigates Pitt and Bombay, and off Cape Commorin ſpoke the Concorde with the St. Vincent under her convoy.

The diſcontents ſtated by the late European accounts to be prevalent in France, and particularly in Paris, are underſtood to be chiefly among the higheſt authorities. Thirty-ſeven or thirty-eight Generals and Senators, and four Marſhalls of the Empire ſent in their reſignations. The only name particularized is that of Marſhall Lannes. He is ſaid to be in cloſe arreſt. The recent elevation of certain undeſerved favourites to the rank of Princes, and the arrogant rejection of the claims of a number of popular Generals, are ſuppoſed to have laid the foundation of thoſe diſcontents, which, the abſence of *Bonaparte* from the Capital, has allowed to increaſe, and to take a form and direction, pregnant with ſerious conſequences to his Government.

It is probable that the propoſition of Bonaparte for a ſuſpenſion of arms with the King of Pruſſia, was more to be aſcri[illegible]d to the ſtate of his domeſtic affairs, which required his immediate return, and that of a large part of his army, than to an apprehenſion of any unfavourable contingency from the continuance of external hoſtility.

Moniteurs to the 30th of Nov. and Francfort Journals which reach down we underſtand to the 6th December laſt, furniſh no intelligence of importance.

They contain the correſpondence between our miniſters & the French regarding the late Negociations for peace. We hope to be able to gratify our readers with this intereſting matter in our next.

The London papers announce that Mr. Sh[illegible]idan is gaining ground on the Poll againſt Mr. Paul.

We have the ſatisfaction of knowing, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has, as yet, at leaſt, not ſubſcribed to a peace with France. With a magnanimity worthy of his race, notwithſtanding the enemy is in poſſeſſion of his capital, he ſtill perſeveres in the war. The great ſtake for which he is contending, is therefore as yet undecided. Until Pruſſia has ſubmitted, the ſubjection of the continent cannot be ſaid to be complete. The moſt intereſting part of Europe ſtill enjoys the comparative happineſs of a ſtruggle, and the chances incidental to its protraction. Had his Pruſſian Majeſty been ſcared into a precipitate peace by the reſult of the battle of Auerſtadt, his tenure in his dominions, according to their former limit, would not have been worth a year's purchaſe. What between the projected re-eſtabliſhment of the crown of Poland, the extention of the kingdom of Holland, and the rewards which, no doubt, will be conferred on the Elector of Saxony, as an acknowledgement for his ſubmitting to the pollution of Corſican alliance, Pruſſia would be as contracted and as devoid of preponderance as it was at the beginning of the laſt century. Any one who reads the French bulletins, and particularly the lateſt, muſt perceive that Bonaparte, though a conqueror, and apparently irreſiſtible, is not averſe to peace. Why is he ſo? Few, we believe, will be found to impute it to his moderation. It is becauſe he expects more from peace then he could hope from a continuance of the war. Auſtria had her power and influence as much broken—probably more—in the ſix months which followed the peace of Preſburgh, as ſhe poſſibly could by protracting the war, even deſperate as her ſituation was. As to the idea of dethroning the King of Pruſſia, the daily occurrences in the Neapolitan territory are ſufficient to convince Bonaparte of its folly and impracticability. A population of nine millions of hardy, martial people, is not to be intimidated in a moment into the recognition of an Uſurper impoſed upon it by the ſucceſsful iſſue of one or two battles, and the conſequent poſſeſſion of the ſeat of Empire.

Frederick the Great has been more than once driven out of his dominions, and has afterwards recovered them with increaſe of honor to himſelf, and the diſgrace and diſcomfiture of the Enemy. Let us hope no leſs triumph awaits his Succeſſor, who, conſidering the preſent fallen condition of the Powers who ſurround him, has diſplayed, perhaps, as great a ſhare of magnanimity and perſeverance.

It is ſtated in the Altona Papers, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had ſtipulated his aſſiſtance ſolely on the condition that the King of Pruſſia ſhould not make a peace without his conſent, whatever might be the reſult of the firſt military operations; and to this condition, it appears his Pruſſian Majeſty adheres with a reſolution that does him infinite honor. Almoſt the only favorable ſtatement we find in the German Papers, is, that 250,000 Ruſſians are on their march to the theatre of the war; and ſome letters ſay they have arrived at Poſen, in Pruſſian Poland. We hope this intelligence will prove well founded.

Subſcriptions to the New Native Poor Fund, continued.

	P.	F.	C.
Brought forward	7,971	27	39
G. Buchan, Eſq.	75	0	0
R. Yel ham, Eſq.	20	0	0
Captain J. Prendergaſt,	20	0	0
Reverend E. Vaughan,	50	0	0
Meſſrs. Adrian de Fries, and Co.	200	0	0
Samuel M. Moorat, Eſq.	100	0	0
Meſſrs. Lys, Satur and D'Monte,	100	0	0
John Sham er, Eſq.	100	0	0
Manick Jacobjan, Eſq.	20	0	0

*** Subſcriptions will be received by Meſſrs. Colt, Baker, Hart and Co Madras.

Packages to the following Addreſs remain unclaimed at the Government Sea Cuſtom Houſe.

Henry Coyle, Cadet, care of Captain Grant, Body Guard—Lieutenant Archibald Scott, 6th Regiment Cavalry.—Colonel T Torrens, care of Henry Hall, Eſq—James Henry Frith, Lieutenant, Coaſt Artillery, care of G. Keble, Eſq—James Richardſon, Eſq Medical Board—Captain Limmond, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, care of Colonel Dighton.—Cornet Maquay, Native Cavalry.—Captain Nevill, 19th Regiment of Dragoons.—P. Patterſon, Eſq. Surgeon, 25th Lt. Dragoons. Major Townſhend Hall, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir J. F. Cradock.—Thomas Keighly, Eſq. His Majeſty's 19th Regiment Light Dragoons, Arcot, care of J. H. Caſamaijor Eſq—Captain [illegible] Regiment of Foot.—The Officers of [illegible]—Colonel Darley, care of W. Wayte, Eſq.—Mrs. Lovell—J. Woolnough, Eſq. Royal Hoſpital.—Right Honorable Lord Lake.—Lieutenant John Woodley Morgan, 1ſt Regiment Native Cavalry, care of James Taylor, Eſq—Lieut. George Scoones, 17th Regiment 1ſt Battalion Native Infantry.—Edward Parker Blake, Eſq care of Hope, Griffiths and Co.—Cornet G. Uthoff, 5th Regiment Native Cavalry.—Officer Commanding at Madras.—Lieutenant Edward Munro.—Edward Campbell, Eſq care of Chaſe Chinnery and Co.—Mrs. Gahagan.—Lieutenant Pitchfort, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Loftie, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry.—The Honorable L. G. K. Murray.—Mrs. Handley, Anjengo.—Lieutenant Smithwaite, Pioneers, 19th Regiment 2d Battalion.—Mrs Dalrymple, at Kirby Dalrymple's, Eſq—Samuel Dalrymple, at Do.

Particulars of a ſhoal on which the ſhip General Welleſley, *ſtruck on her paſſage from the ſtrait of Macaſſar, towards Pontiana in lat. 1. 09 S. and Compared long. 108. 35. Eaſt of Greenwich. Extracted from the Journal of the 3d Officer of the above ſhip.*

"At 6 A. M. the Body of Caramatta bore Eaſt the South extreme of Soorotta Iſland S. E. by E. diſtant about 8 or 9 Leagues in 20 fathoms—at 15 mintes before 10 A. M. the ſhip running at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 Knots per Hour, the Man at the Maſt Head called out *Rocks under water right a-head!* but before the Helm could be ſhifted, either port or Starboard, the ſhip ſtruck with a moſt violent ſhock, laying her over conſiderably at the ſame time—She, notwithſtanding, paſſed through between the Rocks, without loſing much of her way.—The Rocks were apparently 5 or 6 feet under water, and 8 or 10 fathoms diſtant from the Larboard ſide of the ſhip; the others on the Starboard ſide, were about the ſame diſtance, but had not above 3 or 4 feet water on ſome of them:—from the Violence of the Shock, we were apprehenſive ſhe had received ſome very material Damage as ſhe roſe the Chalk that the pivot of the rudder head works in, 5 or 6 Inches;—ſounded the Pump, found ſhe made no water.—Made the ſignal to the Prize* in Company (then aſtern) *of danger*—She wore round, and paſſed within half a Cabel's length of the Rocks in 12 faths.—when the Welleſley ſtruck, ſhe was in the track laid down in Laurie & Whittelie's Charts, as perfectly clear and void of ſhoals; with regular ſoundings of 20, 18, and 17 fathoms and in the tracts of ſeveral Ships laid down in them—Hauled off N. N. W. and had from 12 to 13 fathoms, until 10 minutes before noon, when we paſſed over a ſand bank, with only 6 fathoms of water on it—then deepened ſuddenly into 13. 14 and 15 fathoms ſoft ground.

The Commander and Officers.
D. Dalrymple, *Commander*
W. Brown, *Chief Officer.*
C. Haſſal, *2d do.*
L. W. Godfrey, *3d do.*

*Spaniſh ſhip St Raphel, Alias el Arrogant, Captain Joſeph Cennon, captured at Sooloo, laden with Naval Stores, and bound from Manilla to Batavia.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY] Captain M. Campbell, 2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. Anderſon, 1ſt Bat. 5th Regt. N. I. Lieut. F. Leeſon, 8th Bo . R. N. I. Mr. Smith Surgeon, 7th N. I. J. Wallace, 34th Regt. Capt. J. Terrewell, 34th Regt. Lieut. Robert Fullerton, 1ſt Bat. 4th Regt, N. I. Aſſiſt. Surgeon J. Milne, Captain J. C. Stokoe, 9th Regt, N. I. Lieut. Colonel H. Tanner 2d Bat. Artillery.

DEPARTURE] Colonel Picton, H. M. 12th Foot—Lieut. F. Campbell, H. M. 94th Regt. Capt. Townſend 6th Regt N. I. Major J. Hamilton, 1ſt Bat 13th Regiment, Major Hazlewood, Lieutenant Colonel Doveton 3d Regiment Cavalry, Surgeon Stewart.

Calcutta.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,—MARCH 26, 1807.

The Governor General has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Corthwaite Ommaney, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to be one of his Aides de-Camp from this date. Lieutenant Ommaney is directed to proceed immediately to the Preſidency.

R. PARRY, SEC. TO. GOVT. MIL. DEPT'

The following are correct Liſts of Paſſengers proceeding to *Europe* by the Ships of the preſent diſpatch.

Per the Freighted Ship FORTUNE, *Captain H. Moore.*

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Fletcher.
Captain Joſeph Fletcher, of the 2d. Battalion of the 12th Native Regiment.
Lieut H. A. Hervey, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment.
Mr. William Auguſtus Gott.
Mr. Joſeph Battie, Dep. Commiſſary of Ordnance.
Mr. Joſeph Lewis.
Mr. Lawrence Paull.
Mr. John Wedderly.
Mr. Thomas Kekewich.
Children:—Miſs Frances Fletcher—Miſs M. A. Thomas, Maſter Robert Fletcher—Mr. John Alexander Van Rixtel Lewis, and Mr. James Henry Lewis.

Per Extra Ship LORD ELDON *Captain J. W. Young.*

TO EUROPE.

Mr. Boyd and Child.
Mrs. M'Calman, and Child.
Major William Scott, of the 23d Native Regiment.
Captain William Comyn, of the 17th N. Regiment.
Lieut. John Boyd, of His Majeſty's 22d Foot.
Lieut. John Macnamara, of His Majeſty's 67th Regt.
Lieut. D. M'Calman, of His Majeſty's 67th Regt.
Mr. George Carrington.
Mr. Thomas Scott,
Mr. William Woollaſton.
Children:—Miſs C. F. Cumming—Mr. William Shearman—Mr. Robert Woollaſton, and Matthew Woollaſton.

The poſſeſſion of wealth, though univerſally deſired, is only valuable in proportion as it enables the poſſeſſor to do good. To accumulate and to poſſeſs riches, merely for the ſake of poſſeſſion, is one of thoſe depraved paſſions which miſlead the judgment, ſo far as to miſtake the means for the purpoſe. The wiſe know, and their practice evinces, that the true uſe of affluence is to give exalted value to life by conferring comfort and happineſs on others. Conformably to this juſt and dignified ſentiment, an inſtance of highly diſcriminative benevolence was preſented on monday ſe'ennight by *Joſeph Barretto, Eſq.* who on that day, releaſed from the Jail of the Court of Requeſts, one hundred and ſeventy-two Priſoners, at an expence of upwards of ſeven thouſand Sicca Rupees. Gentle Reader, if worth allure thee:—if Charity raiſe thy ſenſibility, ſay, while the tear of ſympathy trembles on the cheek, how ineſtimable is that humanity, which thus directing the bounties of Heaven to the benefit of mankind, reſtores a multitude of ſuffering fellow creatures to the bleſſings of Freedom, to Induſtry and to their Families? It were needleſs to expatiate in praiſe of ſo laudable an exerciſe of genuine charity, ſo honorable in itſelf to the humanity of the Donor, bleſſed in its effects to thoſe who are its objects, and beneficial, as an example, admirably calculated to excite the ſpirit of emulative benevolence. *Mirror.*

On Sunday Evening, a ſmart ſquall from North Weſt, accompanied with much Lightning, Thunder and Rain, was experienced at the Preſidency and in its neighbourhood to a conſiderable extent.

A ſimilar ſquall occurred on Monday evening, though much leſs violent than that of the preceding day.

During the North Weſter on monday evening, the ſhip *Mary Ann*, was forced from her anchors at Mayapore, and driven on ſhore; but without ſuſtaining any material damage. The *Aurora*, was alſo driven from the Harbour Moorings, off Calcutta, and a Portugueſe Grab, abreaſt of the town, had her main top gallant maſt ſtruck by lightning, which deſcending along to the column, deſtroyed in its courſe the top maſt, and main-maſt, fortunately, without occaſioning further loſs or accident.

The early occurrence this ſeaſon of the North Weſters, previous to the ſetting in of the Southerly winds, is unuſual, and certainly in oppoſition to the theories of ſome of our Sages in Meteorology.

BACKERGUNGE, *March* 17,—We have been greatly alarmed for theſe ſome nights paſt, from the appearance of a Tiger in the vicinity of Shibpore near this place, the only animal of this kind that has diſturbed the quiet of our neighbourhood for many years paſt. This rapacious Viſitant had already marked his reſidence by the deſtruction of two Bullocks and a Calf, and ſome leſſer objects of prey, belonging to the Villagers, when two Native Portugueze, properly armed, went in purſuit, and tracing him to one of his haunts, fortunately ſucceeded in deſtroying him. We are apprehenſive of a probable increaſe and further annoyance from this ferocious race, in conſequence of the *Baugiekaries* having generally diſcontinued their operations.

On Thurſday, paſſed Kedgeree, on their paſſage to Calcutta, the Fanny, Capt. T. S. Waters, from Madras, the 19th curt.; and the Caroline, Capt. Weatherall, from Horringotta, the 19th Inſtant.

The Mount Vernon, an American ſhip, commanded by Capt. Cheevers, is arrived in the river from Salem, after a tedious paſſage, having left the abovementioned port on the 13th September.

The Vernon brings no intelligence;—as ſhe touched no where, nor ſpoke any veſſel during her voyage.

The Anna, Capt. T. Scott, and Jennett, Capt. T. Howell, are arrived in the river from Madras the 17th Inſtant.

The General Welleſley, Capt. Robſon, arrived off Calcutta on Wedneſday, from Bombay, and Point de Galle; which latter place ſhe left on the 2d inſtant.

Paſſengers, per Jennett:—Capt. G. Wilder,—Lieut. Aſkwith.

Children:—Miſs Eliza Mackay, Miſs Nancy Myres and Miſs Mary Myres.

Per General Welleſley:—J. Beaufort, Eſq.

On Tueſday, the Portugueſe ſhip Carmo, dropped down the river, in proſecution of her voyage to Macoa;—having on board a cargo of great value, conſiſting of upwards of one thouſand cheſts of Opium ſix hundred bales of Cotton: beſides Piece Goods and other Articles.

On Tueſday laſt, was launched from the Honorable Company's Maſter Builder's Yard, at Kidderpore, an exceeding fine veſſel, conſtructed for the ſervice of Government, to be employed in the navigation of the river. She went off the ſtocks in a very gratifying manner, and received the name of—"*John Shore.*"

ADDRESSES TO LORD LAKE.

Copy of an Addreſs from the Officers ſtationed at Moradabad, to His Excellency General the Right Honorable LORD LAKE, *Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

We the Britiſh Officers of the Station of Moradabad, have received intimation of your Lordſhip's approaching departure from India, with ſorrow and regret. Such ſentiments naturally ariſe in the boſoms of Soldiers, when deprived of a Commander in Chief, whom they reſpect and love, and under whom they have been accuſtomed to victory.

We feel, notwithſtanding, a particular pride and happineſs, when we reflect that your Lordſhip is returning to your Native Country, whoſe arms will be extended to receive you, and where that undaunted bravery and perſeverance is recorded, with which you led the Britiſh Army in India to brilliant Victories.

We beg you, My Lord, to accept our warmeſt wiſhes for your welfare, and truſt, that Providence, which has preſerved you to the Army, as an unexampled Leader, may extend its protection to you, in the enjoyment of a long and happy life.

We are, My Lord,
With the greateſt reſpect and attachment,
Your Lordſhip's moſt Obedient
and Faithful Humble Servants,

(Signed) S. DUBOIS, Lieut. Col. 21ſt—JOHN VAUGHAN, Lieut. 21ſt—Wm. BAKER Lieut 21ſt—CHARLES PEACH Lieut. 21ſt—J. CANE, Lieut. 21ſt—Wm. MENZIES, Lieut. 21ſt—H WROTESLEY, Lieut 21ſt—CHARLES DABBS, Lieut. 21ſt—J. FIDDES, Lieut 21ſt—J ODELL Lieut. 21ſt—J. M'WHIRTER, Aſſiſt. Surgeon.

Moradabad, February 7, 1807.

To which His Lordſhip was pleaſed to make the following reply:—

To Lieutenant Colonel Dubois, *and Officers, ſtationed at Moradabad.*

Gentlemen,

I have received with ſentiments of the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction, the addreſs with which you have been pleaſed to honor me on the occaſion of my departure from India.

During our ſeveral campaigns, the Bengal army has afforded the moſt diſtinguiſhed examples of valour, diſcipline and fortitude; and every individual compoſing that army, muſt reflect on its victories and ſucceſſes, with feelings of honorable pride and juſt exultation.

I ſhall ever remain grateful for the important ſervices, which in the courſe of the War, were rendered by the Officers of the 21ſt Regiment of Native Infantry, and ſhall never ceaſe to feel a warm intereſt in their welfare, nor to entertain the moſt ſincere wiſhes for their fame and proſperity.

With ſentiments of regard and eſteem,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt faithful Humble Servant,
(Signed) LAKE

Head Quarters,
Saugor Roads, February 23, 1807.

Addreſs from the Britiſh Inhabitants of the City of Delhi, to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Lake, *Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in India.*

My Lord.

We the Britiſh Inhabitants of the City of Delhi, impreſſed with the ſincereſt feelings of reſpect and attachment to your Excellency, beg leave to approach you, on the occaſion of your intended return to Europe, to requeſt your acceptance of our warmeſt wiſhes for your future proſperity and happineſs.

In common with the reſt of our countrymen, we feel thoſe ſentiments of admiration, which the ſplendid and ſucceſsful exertions of your Excellency muſt ever inſpire. If any thing can give additional glow to thoſe feelings, it is the intereſting peculiarity of our preſent ſituation, where every ſurrounding object ſerves to impreſs them upon our hearts.

Among the many brilliant achievements of your Excellency, none, perhaps, has a higher claim to admiration, than the glorious and deciſive victory at Delhi; by which you completely annihilated the power of the Marhattas, and the influence of the French in the Dooab; delivered the venerable Shah Aulum from a ſtate of thraldom and oppreſſion; and beſtowed upon the Natives of theſe provinces, thoſe bleſſings of Protection, Security, and Regular Government, of which they had ſo long been deprived.

It is in view of the field where that ever memorable battle was gained, that we now addreſs you.

But, it is not in the field alone, that your claim to the grateful applauſe of your admiring country, is to be found. No ſooner had you gained this important victory, than, pauſing from conqueſt, you haſtened to the Palace of the unfortunate Monarch, who had long been the victim of oppreſſion; to ſoothe his wounded mind; to relieve his diſtreſs; to reſtore him to a ſituation of dignity and honor.

It is under the walls of the Palace where that Monarch reſided, and where his Son and Succeſſor enjoys the liberal ſupport of the Britiſh Government, that we now addreſs you.

Whether, therefore we contemplate your heroic atchievements in the field, or whether we advert to the milder, gentle glory with which theſe atchievements were followed up, and behold you devoting the pauſes between your victories, to the amiable and intereſting office, of adminiſtering conſolation to Royalty in diſtreſs, we ſee equal cauſe to venerate, and admire, and we are perſuaded, that in thus adverting to the talents, the virtues and the ſucceſsful energy of your Excellency, we expreſs the feelings of all, re-echo the general voice, and anticipate the language of poſterity.

Upon the preſent occaſion, it were, perhaps, unſeaſonable to dwell upon the beneficial effects of the manner in which your Excellency employed the extenſive Political powers delegated to you by that great and enlightened Stateſman, Marquis Welleſley; under whoſe auſpices, after leading your troops to conqueſt and to glory, you introduced as far as was then practicable, the mild and relieving ſyſtem of the Britiſh Government, and, by ſubſtituting Security, Protection and Juſtice, for Anarchy, Rapacity and Oppreſſion, juſtly endeared yourſelf and your meaſures to the native inhabitants of theſe Provinces of every rank and deſcription, yet, witneſſing as we daily do, the happy fruits of that conduct, we cannot deny ourſelves the pleaſing gratification of thus glancing at thoſe merits, the recollection of which muſt be intereſting to the feelings of every Briton.

That, after having eſtabliſhed ſuch powerful claims to the gratitude and admiration of your country, your Lordſhip may long enjoy the honors which have been conferred on you by our Sovereign, and every bleſſing which this life can afford, is our fervent and heartfelt wiſh.

We have the honor to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt Faithful
and moſt obedient Servants,

(Signed) Archibald Seton, J. R. Lumley, Comdg. at Delhi, Robert Latter, A. Lyall, W. D. Playfair, John B. Kerr, W. Mackie, C. W. Burton, Lieut. 8th Regt. G B Martin, Lieut. 8th Regt. P. Turnbull, Captain, J. Scott, Lieut 8th Regt. J. Reid, Surgeon to the Reſidency, J. S Brownrigg, C. T. Metcalfe, Philip Cole Gilman, Lt. 8th Regt. James Skinner. Captain, Geo. Mercer, A. Dingwall Fordyce, Eng. Robert Skirmer, Lieut. D. O Ferguſon, Lieut. Thomas Dunn.

Delhi, January 27, 1807.

Reply of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, to the foregoing Addreſs:—
To the British Inhabitants *of the city of Delhi.*

Gentlemen,

I feel highly gratified by the feelings of regard and attachment, and by the wiſhes for my proſperity and happineſs, which you have been pleaſed to expreſs, in the Addreſs with which you have honored me.

The ſituation in which you are placed, has been the theatre of ſome of the principal events that have occurred in the courſe of our Campaigns; and that theſe have been thought deſerving of ſo large a portion of applauſe and approbation as you have beſtowed on them, affords a conſideration from which I derive the moſt cordial ſatisfaction.

The battle of Delhi was highly honorable to our Arms, and the ſource of many advantages to our country, as well as to thoſe provinces over which it extended our dominion. The delivery of the unfortunate Shah Aulum from oppreſſion, and the reſtoration of that Monarch to comfort and to dignity, will remain perpetual monuments of the liberality, humanity, and juſtice of the Britiſh Government.

My ſervices found their higheſt reward in the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures which the Marquis Welleſley confided to my execution, and it muſt ever contitute to my mind a proud reflection, that my name will remain aſſociated with many important events, in the adminiſtration of that diſtinguiſhed Stateſman.

When I conſider, that ſome of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Delhi have, themſelves, rendered to their Country the moſt important ſervices, and that their ſituation enables them to appreciate more fully than others, the extent and value of my exertions, I feel peculiarly gratified by the praiſe with which they have honored me, and by the intereſt in my future happineſs which they expreſſed with ſuch warmth and animation.

With the moſt ardent wiſhes for your welfare and proſperity, and with ſentiments of the moſt ſincere eſteem and gratitude, I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt faithful
Humble Servant,
(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Calcutta, February 17, 1807.

Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Castle, *March* 24, 1807.

Extracts from General Orders, by Major General Jones.

Lieut. Col. George Holmes is removed from the 2 Bat. 7th Regt N I and Lieut. Col R. T. Heath, is Transferred to the 2d Bat. 1ſt Regt. N. I vice Holmes, and they are directed to join their Corps without delay.

ROBERT GORDON, Adj. General

On the 21ſt arrived Brig Minerva, commander Mr. Francis Dickſon, from Point de Galle.

On the 23d arrived the Hon'ble company's ſhip Mornington, Lieut. Robert Budden from the coaſt.

On the 25th arrived Hon'ble company's ſhip Mercury Lieut. R. Deane from Bincoot

On the 26th arrived the ſhip William, commander John Angus, from Bengal the 15th February; ſpoke the Caſtle of Good Hope off mount Illy.

NEW FRIGATE.

The ſecond frigate for His Majeſty's ſervice built at this port, was completed laſt Tueſday, having been conſtructed in the upper Dock within a period of ten months. As ſoon as the ſhip floated ſhe was in the uſual form named, Salſette, by Captain Chriſtopher Cole, who immediately put her in commiſſion. Three hearty cheers from a large concourſe of ſpectators followed the ceremony, and as the ſhip moved from the Dock, a Royal Salute from the battery announced her progreſs into the harbour. The cuſtomary offerings of Shawls to the Builders were made by the hand of Captain Cole, who highly complimented Jamſetjee Bomanjee upon the talents he had diſplayed in the conſtruction of the Salſette; the juſtice of which compliment was acknowledged by all who had an opportunity of admiring the beauty of the frigate.

The ceremony concluded with the uſual diſtribution of beetle, Sweetmeats and roſe water.

The rapid progreſs which the new deck is making towards a completion, authoriſes us to hope that the ſkill and experience of Jamſetjee Bomanjee, who for nearly thirty years has been ſucceſsfully exerting his talents in marine architecture, will in a few months more crown his labours in this line with the production of a Britiſh ſeventy four, built of the "ever during" Teak of India,

Yeſterday anchored in the harbour the Portugueſe frigate Timvel Captain M. de Coſta, from Iſle Dieu.

Bom. Cour

A correſpondent from Poona acquaints us that every day at noon, lately, there has been thunder attended with ſtrong wind—hailſtones and rain—altogether unuſual in this part of the country.

On Sunday laſt Lieutenant Colonel Henry Woodington arrived at the Preſidency, on a boat from the Northward.

Our advices from Prince of Wale's Iſland mention, that the Louiſa, captain George Waddington [illegible] at that port from Bombay on the 2d of February laſt, all well.

Bom. Gaz.

Colombo,

Head Quarters, Mount Lavinia, March 27, 1807

GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Maitland publiſhes the following diſpatch received from His Royal Highneſs the commander in chief for the information of the Army under his orders.

Lieutenant General Maitland,
The Right Hon'ble Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

HORSE GUARDS, *26th August*, 1806.

Sir,

Having laid before the King, the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Colombo in the Iſland of Ceylon, on the 25th of April 1805, and continued by adjournment to the 27th of the ſame Month, for the trial of Lieutenant—— Kirby of the Ceylon regiment "for being Drunk on Guard on the evening of the 20th inſtant" of which crime the court have found the priſoner guilty, and have adjudged him to be caſhiered.

I am to acquaint you that His Majeſty has been pleaſed to approve of the ſentence of the court Martial, whereby the ſaid Lieutenant—— Kirby is adjudged to be caſhiered—you will be pleaſed therefore to take the neceſſary meaſures for carrying the ſame into effect, acquainting me with the day on which the ſentence is made known to the Priſoner, as from that day he will ceaſe to receive Pay.

I am, Sir,
Yours
(Signed) FREDERICK.
Commander in Chief.

The Major General has alſo received the following diſpatch from the Judge Advocate General.

Judge Advocate General's Office, Feb. 7, 1806.

Sir,

I have had the honor of ſubmitting to the King, the proceedings of a General court martial holden at Colombo in the Month of March 1805 upon the trial of Amod, Native Captain in the Matura independent company, being charged with:—

"Diſobedience of orders of Captain Bradiſh of "His Majeſty's Ceylon regiment in evacuating "the Fort of Cattcone with his Detachment on "the morning of the 19th of February, 1805."

Upon which charge the ſaid native Captain Amod was found guilty and was in the firſt inſtance adjudged "to be caſhiered and diſmiſſed His Majeſty's ſervice with every mark of infamy and diſgrace" but upon a reviſion of the caſe appointed by Major General Weymeſs, The court Martial taking notice that the ſaid recited ſentence appeared to be too lenient for a crime of ſo heinous a nature ſubſtituted in lieu thereof an adjudication that the Priſoner Amod ſhould ſuffer death by being ſhot, and I have received His Majeſty's command to acquaint you that His Majeſty having taken into conſideration the very long period, which has already and muſt yet neceſſarily intervene between the date of the ſentence, and the time when His Majeſty's deciſion can be made known to the Priſoner, and the painful ſuſpence which he muſt have endured during that period, is graciouſly pleaſed to ſpare the Priſoner's Life, and to order that he be diſmiſſed the ſervice with the Ignominy and diſgrace which muſt naturally attend ſuch an atrocious crime.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your moſt Obedient and moſt Humble Servant,
(Signed) Charles Morgan,

H. Q. Brownrigg,
Dep. Adjt. Gen.

In obedience to His Majeſty's commands as above ſtated, the ſaid Amod is to be immediately releaſed from his confinement, to be diſmiſſed the ſervice with ignominy and to quit this Iſland without delay.

H. Q. Brownrigg,
Dep. Adjt. Gen,

LONDON,—15th. Nov.

WESTMINSTER.—TENTH DAY, 14th Nov

It was nearly four o'clock when Mr. Sheridan came upon the Huſtings. He was eſcorted from Somerſet-place by a large aſſemblage of friends, with colours, &c. &c. preceded by a band of muſic, playing, "See the conquering Hero comes"

At four o'clock the poll cloſed, when the numbers ſtood thus:

Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.	Firſt Day,	161
	Second	392
	Third	728
	Fourth	646
	Fifth	796
	Sixth	379
	Seventh	613
	Eighth	314
	Ninth	272
	Tenth	246
	Total	4547
James Paul, Eſq.	Firſt Day,	327
	Second	465
	Third	724
	Fourth	627
	Fifth	374
	Sixth	141
	Seventh	619
	Eighth	211
	Ninth	170
	Tenth	141
	Total	3799
Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan,	Firſt Day,	178
	Second	216
	Third	415
	Fourth	395
	Fifth	724
	Sixth	500
	Seventh	569
	Eighth	291
	Ninth	261
	Tenth	242
	Total	3791

Mr. Sheridan thus ſtands only eight below Mr. Paull.

MIDDLESEX.—Fourth day.

At the cloſe of the Poll this day, the number were:

William Melliſh, Eſq.	1415
George Byng, Eſq.	1191
Sir Francis Burdett,	248

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Shrewſbury—State of the Poll. on Tueſday,

Hon Wm. Hill,	457
Hon. H. G. Bennett,	287
Mr. Jones,	267

Kent—Final cloſe of the Poll. on Wedneſday,

Wm. Honeywood, Eſq.	1854
Sir Ed. Knatchbul,	1852
Sir Wm. Geary,	826

Sir Wm. Geary, gave up the conteſt.

Dorſet—State of the Poll. on Wedneſday.

Mr. Pitt,	1722
Mr. Portman,	1049
Mr. Bankes.	827

Flint—State of the Poll on Monday.

Sir S. R. Glynn,	70
Sir E. P. Lloyd,	69
Colonel Shipley,	64

Hampſhire—State of the Poll. yeſterday—Fourth day.

Thyſtlewaite,	1867	Chute,	1609
Herbert,	1899	Mildmay,	1556

Northampton.—Cloſe of the Poll yeſterday.

Lord Althorp,	1265
Mr. Cartwright,	1199
Sir Wm. Langhorn,	799

Sir Ralph Milbanke and Sir Thomas Riddell, are returned for the county of Durham. The candidates were chaired, but the one in which Sir T. R. was carried, was torn to pieces by the Mob.

The Election ended at Liverpool on Saturday. Mr. Roſcoe and General Gaſcoyne are the members returned. The ſtate of the Poll at the cloſe was—

Mr. Roſcoe,	1157
General Gaſcoyne,	1138
General Tarleton	968

Oxford—Saturday—Mr. Wright	760
Mr. Lockhart	715
Mr. Burton,	209

EXTRACTS.
FROM LLOYD'S EVENING POST.

The Auſtrian Army of Neutrality, under the Archduke Charles, for the protection of Bohemia, amounts to 100,000 men. It is obvious, that if this army were ſuddenly to bear down upon the rear of Bonaparte, he would be placed in a very critical ſituation.—But ſuch an event, if it may be hoped for at all, cannot be expected until after the arrival of the Ruſſians, and after a ſtrong force has been collected to oppoſe the French in front.

The nature of the intelligence from Naples gives us reaſon to hope that the French have been repulſed in an attack which they intended to make on an intrenched camp at Amantea, in Hither Calabria.

There is a report in circulation of a moſt extraordinary change in the politics of Auſtria, which we ſincerely hope will prove unfounded. It is ſaid that the Cabinet of Vienna has joined with Bonaparte for the baſe purpoſe of ſharing in the ſpoils of the Pruſſian Monarchy. Sileſia is ſaid to be the temptation which has produced a conduct ſo unworthy of the houſe of Auſtria, but we cannot credit the intelligence until we find it confirmed in the moſt authentic menner.

A letter has been received at Hull, by a reſpectable Merchant, from his partner at Dantzic, which ſtates—"That the Ruſſians were coming into Pruſſia from all quarters."

It is reported, that a corps of 15,000 or 20,000 Ruſſians has reached the Banks of the Oder, but of the approach of the main body we have no certain intelligence.

A letter received from Riga, ſays—"Yeſterday, 20,000 of our troops marched through this place; & this day 80 000 more marched through; all to join the Pruſſian army againſt the French."

The laſt Meſſenger from Peterſburgh declares, that in the courſe of his journey from Riga, he paſſed through ſeveral large bodies of Ruſſian troops advancing by forced marches to the aid of the Pruſſians.

Letters have been received from Cadiz, confirming our former intelligence that the Spaniſh government had declared the country in danger; and it was reſolved to raiſe an additional force of 150,000 men. Of this Cadiz was to furniſh 1000 infantry, & 500 Cavalry. The object of this extraordinary armament has given riſe to much conjecture. It is ſaid to have been occaſioned by the dread of an inſurrection. We hope, however, that the Cabinet of Madrid has at laſt diſcovered that the only real danger which threatens Spain, is to be apprehended from its worthy Ally, Bonaparte.

(*Continued after Poetry.*)

SIR R. CALDER; or THE BATTLE OFF CORUNNA.

Tune—The [illegible] Little Island.

Old England again hears good news from the main,
The fleet that long thought it spoa'd her,
By our tars have been met (for I've seen *The Gazette*)
Under brave Admiral Calder.
O Admiral Calder! Victorious Admiral Calder!
The loud tongue of Fame shall trumpet the name
Of our brave and good Admiral Calder.

When the Prince* came in view, says the French,
"Who are you?"
And fain had the Frogs overhaul'd her;
They thought we were humming, till one cry'd "I'm
"*Coming*,
"First Captain to Admiral Calder."
O Admiral Calder! Brave Admiral Calder!
So he dared 'em come on, both the Frog and the
Don,
With "Huzza! for brave Admiral Calder!"

Each poor Spanish ship would have given the slip,
But the French so completely enthral'd her;
That fight us they must; only think how unjust!
And so thought our Admiral Calder.
O Admiral Calder! Brave Admiral Calder!
But what could he do? Why, *he took care of two*
'Twas kind of you, Admiral Calder.

'Twas Tuesday, at noon, for the Raphael too soon,
For our cannon soon terribly maul'd her;
So she very soon struck, but why mourn her sad luck,
For she struck to brave Admiral Calder!
O Admiral Calder! Brave Admiral Calder!
"Take care of the sick!" cried Admiral quick;
Compassionate Admiral Calder!

The rest of the fleet thought it best to retreat,
For each found our cannon so scald her;
So they said "let us jog safe away in the fog,
"Away from this Admiral Calder!"
O Admiral Calder! Brave Admiral Calder!
"Let us fly away home! I vish ve ne'er come,
"In de vay of this Admiral Calder!"

Then Sir Robert gave o'er, when he could take no more,
But the Firm, and it woefully gall'd her;
He sent to the Frisk†, and bade her be brisk,
With tidings from Admiral Calder.
O Admiral Calder! Brave Admiral Calder!
Now let us sing, God save the King!
And health to brave Admiral Calder.

* The Admiral's ship, Captain Cuming.
† The cutter, Lieut. Nicholson, that brought home the news of the victory.

Sir Robert Calder, Bart. was born July 2, 1745; Knighted in 1797; and created a Baronet Aug 22, 1798. He is descended from Sir Thom[illegible] Calder, of Muirton, in Moary shire, whose eldest son, Sir James, married Alice, daughter of Robert Hughes, Esq Rear Admiral of Red, one of whose sons was lost in the Namur man of war, in the East Indies; and whose second son was Henry of Parkhurst, who was Major-General and Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, and Colonel of the 80th Regiment of Foot, who intermarried with Louisa, daughter of Henry Osborne, Esq. Admiral of the White, by whom he had a daughter, who was wife to R. Roddam, Esq Admiral of the Royal Navy. Such is the ancestry of the present gallant Admiral, who atchieved the victory of the 22d July, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. He married May 14. 1779, Amelia, only daughter of John Mitchell, Esq. of Bayfield, in Norfolk, late M. P. for Boston, in Lincolnshire.

(Continued from third Page.)

The following account from St. Domingo has, lately appeared in the French papers.

Mr. Roulet, a French surgeon, many years resident at Saintiago situated on that part of the island of St Domingo that formerly belonged to Spain, had the misfortune to be taken in that city by the Negroes on their expedition to St. Domingo. He was conducted to the Cape as a prisoner, and his talents having been found useful, he was soon afterwards nominated chief surgeon of Dessalines army. In this capacity he visited all the rebel military stations in the Morne. Persuaded of the fate that awaited him, he with four other white people undertook to make their escape.

They fortunately executed their project under incredible hardships, directing their route to St. Domingo, where they at last happily arrived. Mr. Roulet and his companions agree in stating that there are many discontents amongst the brigands; and that there were manifested evident symptoms of an approaching revolution. The rebels are perfectly acquainted with the result of the last Austrian war. They are apprehensive that the success of the French on the continent may force the English into a peace. In consequence they are occupied, in more and more fortifying the mountains.

Their uneasiness respecting the actual situation of Europe, and the discontent among the blacks, the insubordination among their troops, and the disorder of their finances, completely occupy Dessalines; and eleaves the inhabitants of St. Domingo in great hopes that he will not again be able to undertake another expedition against that place. Mr. Roulet says that the massacre of a number of Spaniards in the Church of Saintaigo, in their first expedition, and of which he was an eye witness was directed by the Mulatto Clervaux.

It was him also who shot father Vasques, the Curate of that city. When the fatal moment arrived, the curate summoned his executioner to appear before the Tribunal of God in two months —Clervaux laughed at this summons and ordered him to be shot.

In the meanwhile at the prescribed time, as summoned by the Curate, Clervaux died, in returning from the expedition, and this circumstance produced amongst the Brigands, a belief of Divine punishment.

About the same period the ferocious Dessalines brought into the French territory about two, thousand Spaniards, men, women and children and ordered them to be murdered, and not one of whom escaped.

The last accounts of Miranda have not been correctly stated: finding that he had not sufficient strength to push his advantages, (but not in consequence of any defeat) he retired to a neighbouring island, and, receiving a dispatch from Trinidad, he returned to that place. This want of sufficient strength had enabled the Spanish government to cut off his intercourse with the natives, who are heartily attached to his cause, but who are not strong enough to throw off their present odious bondage.—If Miranda should gain a reinforcement, and renew the attack, there can be little doubt of his ultimate success. The natives had been driven up the country, in order to prevent them from giving any assistance to Miranda, and the town of Coro was quite deserted.

THE LATE HURRICANE.—A letter from a gentleman at Roseau, dated September 14, contains the following farther particulars of the late dreadful Hurricane in the West Indies:—"I am this morning arrived from Martinique, and am sorry to relate to you the unhappy misfortune that has befallen this Colony:—On the 9th instant, at night, the wind was so violent as to drive all the shipping on shore except an American schooner; mostly all the houses were swept into the sea, and nearly 200 lives lost by the coming down of the river; the country has suffered dreadfully, and the crop is entirely destroyed, the works, houses, negro huts, &c. are levelled to the ground, and all his Majesty's barracks at Morne Bruce and Prince Rupert's, gone to atoms. In Martinique about twenty sail came on shore, including small craft, but the country and town did not suffer.—The ship Neptune is safe in the Point."

LONDON,—Nov. 16.

Sir Sidney Smith is to be succeeded in his command by Admiral Jarvis.

The Polyphemus, on board of whom is Admiral Murray's flag, who is to give convoy to the *fleet, is supposed to have sailed on the 14th of* November for Buenos Ayres, where he is to succeed Sir Home Popham.

THE EXPEDITIONS.

Nothing now detains the sailing of the expedition from Falmouth but the unfavourableness of the wind. The fleet has received positive orders to sail as soon as the weather will permit. The following ships of war will constitute the naval force of the expedition, viz.

Spencer,	74	Hon Capt. Stopford,
Captain,	74	Capt Cockburne,
Ganges,	74	—— Halkett,
Theseus,	74	—— Hope,
Nereide,	36	—— Corbett,
Iris,	32	—— Tower,

The following is a List of the Corps constituting the Military Force of the Expedition, together with near the length of time each has been embarked, and the gross strength of which each corps consists:

Strength.	Corps.	Com. Officers.	Time embarked.
180	Artillery	——————	8 Weeks
400	6th Dr. Guards	Lt. Col. Kington	5 ditto
800	9th Lt. Drags,	Col. Mahon	7 ditto
900	5th Foot	Lt. Col. Davie	7 ditto
900	36th do.	—— Burne	8 ditto
950	45th do.	—— Guard	16 ditto
900	88th do.	—— Duff	7 ditto
400	95th do.	Major M'Leod	12 ditto

All these corps are composed of fine men, and are commanded by able and experienced Officers; we may therefore reasonably expect, that wherever they may be employed, they will do credit to themselves and to their country.

The Funds experienced a rise yesterday, towards the close of the market, in consequence of a report that Bonaparte had made an indirect proposal to our Government to renew the pacific negociations with this country. We do not, however, consider the report as entitled to the slightest degree of credit.

The Rose cutter, arrived at Plymouth, has brought dispatches from the Mediterranean. It is reported, but without any authority, that the French fleet at Toulon intends endeavouring to effect a junction with the Spanish ships at Carthagena. It is said also, that there are troops on board the Spanish fleet at Cadiz; but the number certainly is not considerable, and Lord Collingwood is in sufficient force to defeat their designs, should they give him an opportunity of meeting with them.

The result of the Appeal to the Elective Body is by no means likely to turn out so favorable to administration as, we believe, they had reason to expect. In such places as have been contested, the returns have, for the greater part, been against the Candidates who were considered as the friends of the Minister, while the number of new Members which will be found in the next Parliament will render him less secure of a majority than he was before. It is not easy to account for this opposition. There never was a period, since the pestilence of the French Revolution first burst forth, when democratic principles were less in fashion than they are at the present moment. The professors of Jacobinism, as well as those who were strongly suspected of partiality to that doctrine, either have been, or are likely to be, universally rejected. The country was never more unanimous, better affected, or more enthusiastic, than it is; and yet the zeal in favor of Administration has seldom been so relaxed and dead. If we could assume to ourselves to pronounce upon the causes of this apathy, we should say, that they were partly due to the Administration, and attributable in part to the people themselves. The former, previous to their accession to office, painted the country as on the verge of immediate ruin; the people surrendered to them unconditionally the whole of their physical and moral resources, and now they feel angry that the exertions and success of Ministers have not answered the extravagance of their expectations.

On Saturday last, arrived in Madras Roads, the American ship Silenus, Captain Minot, from New York, left 30th November.

We were in hopes that we should have received some intelligence through this Channel of Miranda's Expedition, but the Paper's to which we have had access are silent on that subject. We present our Readers, however, with a few of the Extracts from these papers, but their contents are not generally of much Importance.

America.

SALEM REGISTER—November 20, 1806.

Gen. Eaton, is now on a visit in this town, we understand, he confirms the report of Col. Burr's having made some overtures to him on the subject of founding a new Empire in the Southern and Western part of this country. As this subject involves matters of much interest and curiosity, it is hoped the General will furnish the public with some of the particulars connected with this extraordinary transaction.—*Boston Gaz.*

If we had been disposed, says a correspondent to question whether col. Burr, had been forming a dangerous plot, in the Western country, the late advices from Kentucky might remove our doubts. The district attorney of the United States, as we are told moved in open court that a writ be issued for arresting col. Burr, he being possessed of *satisfactory evidence* that said Burr is engaged in treasonable pratices. The judge took time to consider of it. Col. Burr, was then at 20 miles distance and he heard of the motion in 3 hours. Does any man read this story without perceiving that the parties were acting a farce. It is clear that neither the attorney nor judge could have intended that col. Burr should be arrested. How did it become necessary that the judge should issue a warrant in court? If Mr. Davis the attorney was really possessed of such evidence as he describes upon oath, he should and would (if he wished to do his duty) have called upon the judge in his chamber. In that case the colonel might have received the first account of the proceedings from the marshal, unless the judge was equally desirous with attorney to let Col. Burr take care of himself. We are not to suppose that either the judge or attorney are unfriendly to the present administration, but their conduct seems to be hostile. The attorney at least could not have wished that the chief agent in a treasonable conspiracy should be arrested. The inference is short and plain. If the public officers on the Western waters approve of those treasonable measures the great body of people must be supposed to be infected with the same disease, in which case col. Burr may soon give us reason to wish that Louisiana formed part of the bay of Mexico.

The following is a late statement respecting our Government, from the National Intelligencer: "Mr. Jefferson was elected by 162 votes out of 176. In the Senate were 27 republicans, and 7 federal members. In the House of Representatives, 116 Republicans, and 26 federal members. Of the Seventeen States, only two have federal Legislatures, and only three federal Chief Magistrates." Such is the state of things upon which our calculations are to be made, in regard to the national character and measures.

In a letter from the Louisiana Gazette, dated at Alexandria (rapids) Sept. 7, it is said, "There is no manner of danger from the Spaniards. Between 6 and 700 regulars are at Nachitoches, two hundred volunteers from this county, and I hope an equal number from the neighbouring counties. The French turn out surprisingly. We are well affected and unanimous."

By a letter from the celebrated travellar, Mungo Park, dated Nov. 10, 1804, out of 44 Europeans, only 3 soldiers, a lieutenant and himself were alive. Tho others perished by malignant fevers and the dysentary.

The Missisippi Messenger says, the removal of a detachment of the Spanish troops from the west side of the Sabine, is the plea of the Spaniards for augmenting their force in the province of Texas."

MARRIAGE.

In Paris, H. I. H. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, to H. R. H. the Princess-Royal of Wirtemburg; Sister-in-law to the late Princess-Royal of Great-Britain, now Queen of Wirtemburg. *Salem Register.*

If we may judge from a few recent exhibitions on the Esplanade at Brighton the taste of our tars, for equestrian *sailing*, seems to accompany them in all climates. We hope however that Jack was not so unfortunate in India as he appears to have been at home in the following paragraph.

A sailor who had just come off a long voyage, and received his wages, went on shore at North Shields, where he hired a back-horse for the day, which he mounted at nine in the morning, and rode up and down the street, at various paces, till five in the evening; and so fond was he of this new mode of *sailing* as he termed it, that he never dismounted, except when he lost his balance, which was pretty frequent towards the latter part of the day, as he passed few public houses without a glass of grog. At length, completely bruised and dirty, he went to return the horse, and put his hand in his pocket to pay the hire but alas! poor Jack, in some of his tumbles, had lost his *fob* and all his money. He offered a reward of five guineas, but it was too well filled to be returned.

A Noble Naval commander, at one of our sea ports, who is a strict disciplinarian, once accosted a drunken sailor in the street, with "What ship do you belong to."—Jack, who was a dry fellow (notwithstanding he was *drunk*) and had a very eccentric countenance, answered with much *sang froid*, "*Don't know*—" What's your Captain's name?" "*Don't know.*" "Do you know who I am?" *No* "Why, I am the commander in chief."—"Then," replied the fellow, in a manner which raised the good temper of the worthy Baronet to a loud laugh, "you have a d—d good birth of it—that's all I know."

THE GLORIOUS VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR.

Impromtu by Dr. Busby.

Jack, well met—"So your gallant Lieutenant was kill'd!"
"Ah, Ben! nobler blood England's foes never spill'd,
His body now presses a fathomless bed,
To the bottom committed, in coffin of lead!
To the last breath of life, still at heart he was found,
And wish'd but to slumber in *dear British ground*,"
"Pshaw! Jack, now that was but a misconceiv'd notion;
Tis *all* British *ground* that lies *under* the ocean!"

Errata in our Supplement of the 13th Instant.

Page 2d, Column 1. line 12 *for* literary *read* literally.
" " 2, line 60 *for* ascertained *read* asserted.
" " " line 69 *for* from Vienna, *read* from the Vistula,

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Travancore, on the 1st of April, Lieut Col. Chalmers, to Mrs. Grenier, widow of the late *Captain Chevalier de Grenier de Fonclare.*

MADRAS DEATHS.

At Pondicherry on the 10th Inst. Lieut. Colonel Cullen, Capt. in H M. 94th Regt. His death was occasioned by an apoplexy—He was very well at 9 in the morning but was dead before 2 in the forenoon.

On his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Harry Taylor, Esq of the Madras Civil Service.

At Sea, on his passage to England, Master George Hoseason, son of Thomas Hoseason, Esq, His Majesty's late Naval Officer at this Presidency.

BENGAL MARRIAGE.

On the 18th ultimo, at Buxar, by the Rev. Mr. Martyn, Lieut. R, G Sterling, Adjutant of the 7th Regt. of [illegible] tive Cavalry, to Miss Toone, Daughter of Lieut. Col. Toone, Commanding that Station.

BENGAL BIRTHS

On Tuesday last, Mrs Samuel Greenway, of a Son.

At Futty-Ghur, on the 1[illegible] instant, Mrs. C. Bruce, a Son.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. [illegible]man, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

Yesterday, Mr. Edward Mullins, senior, greatly regretted.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. Hutteman's Infant Daughter.

EUROPE BIRTH.

On the 30th ultimo, at Armagh, the Lady of Sir George Leith. Bart. of a Son and heir.

EUROPE MARRIAGE.

On the 3d instant, at Newport Church, in the Isle of Wight, By the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Colonel Foster, of the Hon. East India Company's service. 6th Regt. N. I. to Miss Rogers, second daughter of John Rogers, Esq. Banker Newport, Isle of Wight.

Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, AT No. 7. STRINGER'S STREET.

*** *It is requested that those* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* COURIER *who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the* PRINTER *who will pay attention to their orders and Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.*

To the Editor of the Madras Gazette.

Sir,

I have already offered, through the medium of your intereſting Paper, my ſentiments upon the eſtabliſhment of an inſtitution in this country for the grant of Annuities.—In theſe diſtant poſſeſſions of the Britiſh empire, where ſtrong political conſiderations, concurring with phyſical and local cauſes, diſcourage colonization, the mind is more forcibly bent towards the affections which early attachments in life have produced, for the objects of domeſtic connection, the ſcenes of our youth, and of our native ſoil—not one who embarks for the countries in the Eaſt, who does not depart from the parental roof with the lively hope of return.

It is a conſideration of real national importance to keep that hope alive: and it is the ſource of many rapturous moments to nurſe the anxious expectation. Yet, of the many who leave their native homes, how few return! Ambition forbids us to go back without ſome means of independence: and to attain theſe we paſs our years in this tropical climate, until its enervating effects inſenſibly undermine our conſtitution, and life vaniſhes before the moment of that deſired poſſeſſion has arrived.—Of the poſſeſſion of opulence I do not here ſpeak. Although many ſtrive for, few can poſſeſs it, in any country, and ſtill fewer in the Eaſt, notwithſtanding the popular prejudice, that to viſit theſe climes is alone ſufficient to become rich.—I ſpeak of the rational independence which places us above the wants of life, and the attainment of which would invite many to return to their native homes.

An inſtitution that ſhall, by its proviſions, tend to accelerate the period of return to our native country: that ſhall afford the means for the anxious parent to ſecure the ſweet pledges of connubial affection above the wants of life, (whom a prudent ſolicitude for their future welfare has ſeparated from the doating mother, to receive vigor and inſtruction on our native ſoil:) Such an inſtitution, Sir, appears to merit the protection of Government, and to invite, in the moſt forcible manner, the encouragement and ſupport of every member of ſociety.

The far greater part of thoſe who ſeek their advancement in life, in this country, is compoſed of Military men, officers, in the armies of his Majeſty and of the honorable Eaſt India Company. The progreſs of military promotion is ſlow in every country: and of thoſe who, eſcaping the ravages of this deſtructive climate, have been fortunate enough to paſs many of its ſtages, how few can hope to poſſeſs, after a long and painful ſeries of honorable ſervices, thoſe means of independence, which can invite them to ſeek for rational retirement in their native country!

Military men muſt therefore, in my opinion, have a deep intereſt in the ſucceſs of an inſtitution ſo well calculated to raiſe and encourage their anxious hopes of returning to their relatives and to their friends, with the moderate means of independence; and I am happy to announce to them, and to the public, that a plan is now in circulation, with a view to form ſuch an eſtabliſhment.

The author of the plan has communicated it to me: he appears to have formed his calculations upon the principles eſtabliſhed by the beſt writers upon annuities, and I can pronounce them ſuch as will ſtand the teſt of inveſtigation.

Intereſted in the individual welfare of the author, and thoroughly convinced of the great utility of his plan, I am anxious to make it intimately known to the public, that they may be enabled to appreciate its real merits.

The propoſed inſtitution offers ſuch a general proviſion for the different wants and views of individuals, that it will be difficult to find a caſe for which it does not provide. I will, therefore, content myſelf with exemplifying, by two ſtrong inſtances, the merits of the authors plan.

The firſt I ſhall ſuppoſe to be my own caſe, and that I am the parent of four ſweet pledges of affectionate attachment. That in the viciſſitudes of life I have been deprived the means of making them independent, and that they exiſt now from the precarious reſources of my own induſtry. The moment, however, an inſtitution for the grant of annuities can be eſtabliſhed at this preſidency, my determination would be to make the following proviſion for my children, which, the longer I live of the preſcribed period, will become the more valuable to them—The preſcribed period for the operations of ſuch an inſtitution is I underſtand ten years.

By purſuing a ſyſtem of the moſt rigid œconomy, I may be enabled to ſpare the monthly ſum of one hundred Pagodas. This ſum I ſhall offer to pay for a period of ten years, to purchaſe annuities on the lives of my four children. Should it pleaſe providence to take me from them before the expiration of that term of years, the amount of my ſubſcriptions, at the time of my death, will be applied to the purchaſe of annuities on the lives of my four children, or of the ſurvivors of them. I will firſt ſuppoſe that I live ten years, and that my four children are alſo living. The amount of my ſubſcriptions, with compound intereſt at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for a period of ten years will amount to the ſum of Pagodas 17,904.—At the expiration of that time, the age of my eldeſt child will be 17 years, of my ſecond 15 years, of my third 14 years, of my fourth 11 years.—The amount of the annuities on their lives, payable every quarter by the agents of the annuity Company in London, at the exchange of 8 ſhillings the Pagoda, will be as follows.

On my eldeſt Child aged 17 years, an annuity of - - - - - - - - - -	£.198	7	6	St.
On my ſecond Child aged 15 years, an annuity of - - - - - - - - - -	£.196	4	6	St.
On my third Child aged 14 years, an annuity of - - - - - - - - - -	£.195	6	7	St.
On my fourth Child aged 11 years, an annuity of - - - - - - - - - -	£.193	7	3	St.

I will next ſuppoſe that after ſubſcribing for five years the abovementioned monthly ſum, I may have paid the great debt of nature, but that my four Children are living. The annuities will conſequently be reduced as follows.

On my eldeſt Child aged 12 years, annuity of	£.96	19		St.
On my ſecond Child aged 11 years, annuity of	96	13	6	St.
On my third Child aged 9 years, annuity of	96	13	6	St.
On my fourth Child aged 6 years, annuity of	97	2	6	St.

The longer therefore, my Life is preſerved to me the more valuable it will become to my Children, and after the expiration of Ten years, they can have no intereſt in my death.

I will again ſuppoſe that my ſubſcriptions have continued for Ten years, but that the inſcrutable diſpenſations of providence have torn from my affections my eldeſt, and my youngeſt Child, the annuities on my remaining Children will then be on the ſecond Child aged 15 years, an annuity of - - - £. 322 2 St.
On the third Child aged 14 years, an annuity of 390 13 2 St.

But, ſhould it be in my power to become a member of the propoſed annuity Company, and to hold four ſhares therein, which I learn are to be each of 1000 Pagodas in Company's Bonds, I ſhall then be entitled to an encreaſe of 3 per Cent on the above annuities, as long as thoſe ſhares ſhall remain my property, and deſcend unalienated to my Children, at my deceaſe, beſides the annual Intereſt on the Company's Bonds.

I have ſaid that the monthly ſum of 100 Pagodas, at the end of Ten years will at an Intereſt of 8 per Cent per annum, accumulate to the ſum of Pagodas 17,904.—Therefore, an encreaſe of 3 per Cent on this will amount to Pags. 537 5

Annual Intereſt on 4000 Pagodas in Company's Bonds at 8 per Cent. 320

Pags 857 5

or at 8 s. the Pagoda, £. 342 16 11 St.

The annuities on the lives of my Children will in ſuch caſe, ſtand as follows.

In the event of my living Ten years.

On my eldeſt Child, 17 years old,	£.	284	11	10	St.
On my ſecond Child 15,		281	18	10	St.
On my third Child 14,		281	0	11	St.
On my fourth Child 11,		279	1	7	St.

In the event of my living only Five years.

On my eldeſt Child, 12 years old,	£.	182	13	4	St.
On my ſecond Child 11,		182	7	10	St.
On my third Child 9,		182	7	10	St.
On my fourth Child 6,		182	16	10	St.

In the event of my living Ten years, and my ſecond and third, child only ſurvive.

On my ſecond Child 15 years old,	£.	563	17	6	St.
On my third Child 14,		562	1	10	St.

The ſecond caſe I will ſuppoſe to be that of an officer in the army, military men, more expoſed to the ravages of this tropical climate, after a reſidence in it of Ten years are entitled, by the propoſed plan, to an encreaſed rate of annuity, according to their ages from 1 to 15 per Cent upon the Tabular rates, a proper diſtinction in their favor. I will ſuppoſe the officer a Captain in rank and that he can ſpare the monthly ſum of Twenty five Pagodas to Subſcribe, for a period of Ten years on his own Life: and that his age, at the commencement of his Subſcription, is 35 years. If he take the riſk of his own Life for that period, the annuity, at the expiration of it, will be encreaſed, beyond the Tabular rates, in the ratio of the chances of his diſſolution before the Lapſe of 10 years, which according to Simpſon's Calcula will be as 192 to 266.—In ſuch a caſe however, the amount ſubſcribed will be loſt to the Subſcriber ſhould he die before the expiration of 10 years; But, ſhould the Subſcriber not wiſh to take ſuch a riſk, the amount of his ſubſcription, in the event of his death before that period, will devolve to his heirs.—In either caſe, the annuity is only granted provided the ſubſcriber be alive at the end of the 10 years, the difference being only that, in the firſt caſe, the ſubſcription is forfeited, and that in the ſecond caſe it is not forfeited.

In the firſt caſe, however, the annuity would be £. 342 16 St. upon the Captain's Life. In the ſecond caſe it would only be £. 286 13 St.—The ſingle might prefer the former: the married the latter.

In the event, however, of the officer being a member of the propoſed annuity Company, and holding 2 ſhares in it, his annuity would be encreaſed 1½ per Cent (and, if he held 4 ſhares, the encreaſe would be 3 per Cent.)

In the firſt caſe his annuity would be £. 372 10 St. and in the ſecond caſe £. 316 7 St. independent of the annual Intereſt on his ſhare in the Company, Pagodas 160 or £. 64 St.

Annuity, in the firſt Caſe, with 2 Shares altogether £. 436 10 St.

Annuity in the ſecond Caſe, with 2 Shares altogether, £. 380 7 St.

Theſe annuities are payable quarterly, either in England or in India, without any charge whatever and, when it is conſidered that they are the eventual produce of 25 Pagodas every month, paid for a period of Ten years, (independent of the depoſit for a ſhare in the Company) the benefits of the propoſed inſtitution require no further elucidation to prove their general advantage and utility.

AN OBSERVER.

Madras, Chriſtmas Day, 1805.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1807.

THE following was not rec.ived from *Bombay* ſufficiently early to make a part of our Paper of this Morning. We truſt our READERS therefore will excuſe the delay, and accept it as a Supplement to the Paper.

War between Ruſſia and the Porte appears to have been declared by the latter on the 27th December laſt.

The grounds of complaint on the part of the Porte, are various infractions of the Treaty of 1774, by taking poſſeſſion of the Crimea and of Georgia;—by an undue exerciſe of power in the Government of the Republic of the ſeven Iſles; and alſo the commencement of actual hoſtilities by Ruſſia notwithſtanding all pretence for the ſame was completely done away by the Porte having reinſtated the Hoſpidars of Wallachia and Moldavia, agreeably to the demand of the Court of St. Peterſburg.

The armiſtice ſigned at Charlottenburg on the 16th November laſt, by Luccheſini on the part of Pruſſia and Duroc on the part of France, and which our readers will ſee in our ſupplement of 13th Inſt. does not appear to have been ratified by the King of Pruſſia as far as we can learn from the foreign Journals. They do not indeed contain any intelligence from Berlin of ſo late a date as the 21ſt November the period fixed for the exchange of the ratifications, and therefore ſtrictly ſpeaking furniſh no concluſive evidence on the ſubject. But we are happy to obſerve that advices received by the laſt packet but one and to which we alluded in a former Courier ſtated, that the King of Pruſſia had refuſed to accede to an armiſtice. We have no doubt that this was the armiſtice then alluded to.

It was with ſome concern that we read an article in the Francfort Journals ſtating that the Auſtrian troops were retiring from the Bohemian frontiers. Becauſe if true it ſhould ſeem to have been the conſequence of a remonſtrance from the French Ambaſſador at Vienna reſpecting theſe troops, and an intimation from the ſame quarter that if the Arch Duke Charles proceeded to take the command of theſe forces, it would be regarded as a declaration of war. This laſt piece of intelligence appears in the Courier du Bas-Rhin of the 28th November.

Correſpondence between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand,

No. 1. *Downing Street Feb.* 20, 1806.

SIR, (OR MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,)

I conceive it my duty, as an honeſt man, to communicate to you as ſoon as poſſible, an extraordinary circumſtance which has come to my knowledge.

For brevity ſake, I will relate the fact, ſimply, as it happened; ſome days ago, an individual announced himſelf to me as having juſt landed at Graveſend, without a paſſport and begged that I would ſend him one, as he had come recently from Paris; and had circumſtances to inform me of, which would be pleaſing to me.

I converſed with him quite alone, in my cloſet, where, after ſome diſcourſe of little importance; this ſcoundrel had the audacity to tell me, that to enſure the tranquillity of all crowned heads; it was neceſſary to deſtroy the chief of the French nation, and that for this object, a houſe had been hired at Paſſy from which it was poſſible, without any riſk to execute this abominable project. I did not well comprehend whether it was propoſed to make uſe of a common muſket, or ſome fire arm of a new conſtruction.

I am not aſhamed, to confeſs to you, Sir, (Monſieur Le Miniſtre) who know me, that my embarraſſment was exceſſive, at finding myſelf in the act of converſing with a declared aſſaſſin;—In conſequence of this embarraſſment, I ordered him inſtantly to leave me; giving at the ſame time inſtructions to the Officer of Police, who had charge of him, to ſee that he quitted the kingdom as ſoon as poſſible. After reflecting a little more ſeriouſly on what I had done, I diſcovered the error I had committed, in allowing him to go before I had informed you of it; I therefore ordered him to be detained. It is very poſſible that all this is of no conſequence, and that this miſerable creature, had no other object in view than to act the Bravo (Fanfarod) in promiſing things, which (to uſe his own expreſſion) *would give me pleaſure*. At all events, I have thought it neceſſary to inform you, of what has paſſed, before I ſet him at liberty. Our Laws do not permit us, to retain him longer, but he ſhall not be releaſed until you have had ſufficient time to take the neceſſary precautions againſt his attempts if he ſhould ſtill have evil deſigns, and when he departs, I ſhall take care that he lands in a port as far as poſſible from France. He calls himſelf here, Guillet de la Gevrillier, but I ſuſpect this is an aſſumed name. He had not a morſel of paper to ſhew me, and on his firſt appearance I did him the honor to take him for a ſpy.

I have the honor to be
with the greateſt regard, &c.
(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 2 *March* 5, 1806.

SIR,

I placed the letter of your Excellency before his Majeſty; his firſt words after having concluding the reading of it, were theſe; I diſcover in this the principles of honor and of virtue which have always animated Mr. Fox; He added, thank him for me, and tell him, that whether the Politicks of his Sovereign may occaſion us to continue a long warfare, or whether this quarrel ſo uſeleſs to mankind may have as rapid a termination, as the two nations ought to deſire. I rejoice, at the new character, which by this meaſure the war has aſſumed, and which is a mark of what we are to expect from a cabinet, of which it gives me pleaſure to appretiate the principles by thoſe of Mr Fox, one of thoſe men, moſt capable of feeling, every thing, which is really great and admirable."

I will not permit myſelf Sir, to add any thing to the perſonal expreſſions of the E. & K. I beg only that you will accept of the aſſurance of my higheſt conſideration.

(Signed) CH. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevento.

No. 3. *Downing Street, March* 25.

SIR,

The information which your Excellency has given me of the pacific diſpoſitions, of your government, has led me to call the attention of the King, particularly to that part of your Excellency's letter. His Majeſty has more than once declared to his Parliament his ſincere deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of re ſtabliſhing on the moſt ſolid baſis, a peace, which would accord with the intereſts and permanent ſecurity of his people. His diſpoſitions are always pacific; but it is a laſting and ſecure peace which his Majeſty deſires, not an uncertain armiſtice, anxious, at the ſame time, as well to the contracting parties, as to the reſt of Europe. In regard to the "Stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens," which may be propoſed as the baſis of a negotiation, it has been obſerved that this phraſe may be interpreted three or four different ways, and in conſequence that further explanations would become neceſſary which could not fail to cauſe a very great delay, even if there was no other objection to it. The true baſis of ſuch a negotiation, between two great Powers, who equally diſdain every idea of Chicanery, ought to be a reciprocal acknowledgement on both parts of the following principle viz. That the two parties ſhould have as their firſt object, that the peace be honorable to both as well as to their reſpective Allies, and at the ſame time of ſuch a nature as to ſecure as much as is in their power, the future repoſe of Europe. England cannot neglect the intereſts of any one of her Allies, and ſhe finds herſelf united by bonds ſo cloſe to Ruſſia, that ſhe would wiſh to treat much leſs to conclude on nothing, without the concurrence of the Emperor Alexander. While waiting however the intervention of a Ruſſian Plenipotentiary, the principal point might be proviſionally diſcuſſed and arranged.

It might ſeem that Ruſſia on account of its diſtant poſition, has leſs immediate intereſts, to diſcuſs with France than the other powers, but this Court ſo reſpectable in every point of view intereſts itſelf with England, very particularly, in the greater or leſs independent fate of the reſt of the States of Europe. You ſee, Sir, how we are diſpoſed here, to overcome all the difficulties which might retard the diſcuſſion in queſtion. It is not aſſuredly that with the reſources, we poſſeſs, we have to fear what may regard us, in the continuation of the war. The Engliſh nation, is of all Europe that which ſuffers the leaſt from its continuance, but we doubt the leſs feel the evils which appertain to others. Let us, then, do that which is in our power to bring them to a concluſion and let us endeavour if it be poſſible, to reconcile the reſpective intereſts and the glory of the two countries, with the tranquillity of Europe and the happineſs of mankind.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

No. 4. *April* 1ſt.

SIR,

Within the hour, in which I received your letter of 27th of March, I waited on his Majeſty and feel happy to inform you, that he authorized me to make you the following anſwer, without delay. The Emperor deſires nothing which England poſſeſſes, Peace with France is poſſible, and may be perpetual, and if her internal affairs are not meddled with, and if there is no deſire to conſtrain her in the management of her cuſtoms and in the rights of her Commerce or to offer any inſult to her flag.

It is not you Sir, who have ſhewn in a great number of public diſcuſſions, a juſt knowledge of the general affairs of Europe and of thoſe of France, whom it may be neceſſary to convince, that France has nothing to deſire but repoſe; and a ſituation would allow her to devote herſelf to the concerns of her induſtry. The Emperor does not think that ſuch or ſuch an Article of the Treaty of Amiens was the cauſe of the war. He is convinced that the true cauſe has been a refuſal to make a treaty of Commerce neceſſarily prejudicial to the manufactures and to the induſtry of his ſubjects. Your predeceſſors accuſe us, of a deſire to graſp at every thing. In France, England is accuſed in the ſame way. Well then, We require only an equality, we will never, require of you an account of what you do amongſt yourſelves provided in your time, you never demand of us what we are about. This principle, is reciprocally, juſt and reaſonable and reſpectively advantageous. You expreſs the deſire that the negotiation ſhall not be brought to a concluſion by peace without permanency. France is more intereſted than any other power that the peace ſhould be ſtable. It is not an Armiſtice, which it is her intereſt to make; for an Armiſtice would only prepare for her new loſſes. You know very well, that nations, individually, accuſtom themſelves to a ſituation of warfare as to a ſituation of peace,

All the loſſes which France *can* ſuffer ſhe has already experienced; ſhe will always ſuffer them during the firſt ſix months of war. At preſent our commerce and our induſtry, have retired within themſelves, and have adapted themſelves to our ſituation of warfare. Thence an Armiſtice of two or three years, would be at the ſame time that which would be moſt contrary to the commercial intereſts and the Politicks of the Emperor. In regard to the intervention of a foreign power, the Emperor might accept of the mediation of a power with a great maritime force, for then its participation in peace might be regulated by the ſame intereſts, which we have to diſcuſs with you, but the mediation of which you ſpeak is not of this nature. You can have no deſire to deceive us; and you muſt perceive, that there can be no equality between you and us in the guarantee of a Power, who has 300,000 Soldiers in arms, and who has no maritime force.

To continue, your communication Sir, has a character of frankneſs and preciſion, which we have not been hitherto accuſtomed to find in thoſe of your Court.—I ſhall conſider it a duty to make uſe of the ſame candor and diſtinctneſs in my anſwers.

We are ready to make peace with all the World. We do not wiſh to impoſe terms on any one, but we are deſirous that no one ſhall impoſe terms on us, and no one has either the power or the means to do it. It is not in the power of any one to make us retract from the treaties which have been executed; the integrity, the entire & abſolute independance of the Ottoman Empire, are not only the moſt earneſt deſire of the Empe-

tor, but the moſt determined object of his Politicks. Two enlightened nations, neighbours to each other, would be wanting, in the opinion due to their power and their Wiſdom, if they permitted foreign and diſtant interference to enter into the diſcuſſion of the great intereſts which divide them. Thus Sir, Peace may be diſcuſſed and concluded immediately if your Court has really the deſire to obtain it. Our intereſts are reconcileable, from the circumſtance of their being perfectly diſtinct. You, are the Sovereigns of the Ocean, your maritime forces, equal thoſe of all the Sovereigns of the world united. We are a great continental power, but there are many others, who have as great a force by land, as we have and your preponderance on the ocean, will always place our commerce at the mercy of your fleets, on the firſt declaration of War, you may be diſpoſed to make; do you think it is reaſonable to expect that the Emperor will ever conſent to place himſelf at your diſcretion in reſpect to the affairs of the continent? If, maſters of the Sea by your own ſtrength, you wiſh alſo to be maſters of the Continent by the aſſiſtance of a combined power peace cannot be poſſible; for then you would wiſh for a reſult which you could never attain. The Emperor ever accuſtomed as he is, to run all riſks, which proſpects of Grandeur and of Glory may preſent, deſires Peace with England, He is a man, and after ſo many fatigues he wiſhes for reſt. Father of his ſubjects, he wiſhes in as much as it may be compatible with their honor, and with the guarantee of futurity, to procure them the ſweets of Peace, and the advantages of a proſperous and tranquil commerce.

If then, Sir, His Majeſty the King of England really deſires Peace with France, he will name a a Plenipotentiary to repair to Liſle. I have the the honor to forward you Paſsports for this purpoſe. As ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall have been informed of the arrival of the Miniſter of your Court, he will name & ſend one without delay. The Emperor is ready to make every conceſſion, which, from the extent of your Naval forces and your preponderance, you can poſſibly deſire to obtain; I do not think you can refuſe alſo, to adopt the principle, of making him propoſitions conformable to the honor of his Crown, and to the rights of the commerce of his States. If you are juſt, if you wiſh that only, which it is your power to procure, Peace will be very ſoon eſtabliſhed.

I conclude, by declaring to you, that his Majeſty adopts in full, the principle ſtated in your diſpatch, as the baſis of the negotiation, that the Peace propoſed may be honorable to the two Courts and to their reſpective Allies.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince de Benevento.

LONDON CHRONICLE.

11, to 13, NOVEMBER.

The Roſe Sloop of war has arrived at Plymouth with diſpatches from Conſtantinople. She brings intelligence that twelve ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of the line were ready for ſea at Cadiz and that ſeveral Thouſand troops were embarked on board them, that another Squadron was reay for ſea at Carthagena, with troops embarked amounting in the whole to 22,000. It may therefore be preſumed thoſe Squadrons are intended to form a junction and proceed to South America to endeavor to recapture the Spaniſh poſſeſſions there.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the India Houſe when the ſhip Retreat of 505 tons was taken up for 4 Voyages in the Company's ſervice. Captain James Carnegie was ſworn into the Command of the Baring conſigned to Madras and Bengal.

HANOVER, *Nov.* 14.—Marſhall Mortier iſſued a proclamation to the ſtates of Hanover in which he informed them that he had taken poſſeſſion of the country in the name of Napoleon and that the revenues would be collected and juſtice adminiſtered in his name that he had nominated an executive commiſſion compoſed of three members, which was to poſſeſs powers ſimilar to that which had been eſtabliſhed during the Marſhal's reſidence in the country and which was to receive orders from the perſon entruſted with the adminiſtration of the country by His Majeſty the Emperor and King.

The heads of four Ruſſian columns each conſiſting of 15000 men entered the Pruſſian territories by Georgenburg, Oleta, Gradao and Jalowka; on the 25th October, they had made two marches, when they learnt the news of the battle of the 14th and the ſubſequent events, on which they immediately marched back again.

The French army will not quit Poland and Berlin, till the porte ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in its independance, and Walachia and Moldavia be declared to be long in full ſovereignty to the Porte.

The French army will not quit Berlin, till the colonial poſſeſſions of Spain, Holland, and France be eſtored and a general peace takes place.

NAPLES, *Nov.* 7.—Marſhal Maſſena is preparing to attack he town of Reggio, Amantea and Seiglio. Th beſeiging artillery has arrived at the army.

PARIS, *Nov.* 2—Intelligence of a diſpoſition on the part of the Dey of Algiers to acts of hoſtility againſt France is thus announced in a Journal intitled MESSACER DES ALPES MARITIMES publiſhed there. An official letter received in the place gives advice of a threatened rupture with France by the Dey of Algiers. It adds that that power has ordered his corſairs to make captures of French and Italian veſſels.

POSEN, *Nov.* 19.—Marſhal Davouſt quitted this place on the 26th with the greateſt part of his troops.

General Dombrowſki, on his departure, gave orders to the chamber, to raiſe within 15 days, a number of recruits ſufficient to form 4 regiments of Infantry. The ſame General has nominated 17 members to the chamber and made M. Breza preſident; 21 Poles have been added to the regency as counſellors and M. Krevzanoſhir has been appointed preſident.

Three Poliſh gentlemen were alſo deputed to thank the Emperor for his generous views towards the Poliſh nation.

The night following M. Seguz arrived here from Berlin, charged it is ſaid, to prepare accommodations for his Imperial Majeſty. A great number of Poliſh noblemen have formed a corps d'elite of cavalry who are to wear the uniform of the ancient Poliſh guards.

This corps will ſerve as a guard to the Emperor on his arrival.

LU BAS RHIN,—Nov. 25.

Several Dutch and French Regiments, are on their march back to Holland, in conſequence of the departure of the King for the Hague. A park of Artillery has alſo made a retrograde movement.

FRANCFORT,—Dec. 1.

A public paper mentions that the Queen of Pruſſia was actually at Peterſburg.

The news of the ſurrender of Hameln is fully confirmed. It capitulated on the 20th November.

The fortreſs of Plaſſenbourg capitulated on the 25th November.

BAMBERG,—Dec. 2.

In the Gazette of this place it is mentioned that two Ruſſian deputies had arrived at the French head quarters, apparently on a miſſion relative to peace.

The ſame paper gives a detailed account of the Ruſſian troops about to act againſt the French, they were divided into four columns of 18 or 19 thouſand men each. This army was commanded by General Benniegſen, who had under him Lieutenant General Count Oſterman, Prince Galitzin, Baron the Sacken Oſten and Major General Fotworcky.

WINCHESTER,—September 7.

IMPOSTOR.—We have to caution the public againſt the depredations of one of the moſt artful impoſtors, conſidering his youth, that we have ever heard of—He came to this City on Tueſday morning laſt, and gave the following account of himſelf: he ſaid that his name was *Henry Loftus Hamilton Handley*, and that he was nearly 28 years old; that his father, Alexander Hamilton Handley, lives at Grange Lodge, in the county of Sligo, and had a town houſe in Merion-ſquare, Dublin; that he took the name of Handley about four years ago, at the deſire of the Handleys, who lived near Inverneſs, Scotland, and were related to his mother, whoſe maiden name was Eliz. Douglas, of Caihed, Annandale: that he ſerved as a Midſhipman on board the Ruſſell, Capt. Trollope, in the action of Copenhagen, when he was wounded in the left arm, (he either really has, or affects to have, ſome defect in that arm) and was diſcharged from her at the peace, and then returned to his father in Ireland, and found him in Dublin; that he left Ireland again, to go to the Eaſt Indies to his uncle, John Douglas, of the houſe of Cockerell and Trail, of Calcutta, whither he ſailed in the Lord Nelſon, in May 1804, and arrived there in January, 1805; the climate not agreeing with him, he left Calcutta in March laſt, in the Hope, brig, in the company's ſervice, which was wrecked off Table Bay; that he ſwam aſhore, having loſt every thing, and went in a few hours on board the Mary tender, commanded by Acting Lieut. Mitchell, in which he arrived at Cowes on Saturday evening laſt, and was put on board the packet and landed at Southampton on Monday. He then went on to name perſons that he knew at Calcutta, but it is much doubted if he has ever been there. He then gave ſome account of his family; ſaid that his brother, John Hamilton, (the family not then having taken the ſurname of Handley) was an officer in the 19th regt. of foot, commanded by Gen. Hulſe, and was wounded in the Iſland of Ceylon, which cauſed him to return to England, and that he wrote to him from this place which cauſed him to come here to ſeek him; he ſaid that he had four ſiſters, Charlotte, Jane Elizabeth, (a twin child with him) and Mary. He alſo named ſeveral other Officers of the 19th, (and who upon a reference to the army liſt are found to be in it) particularly a Capt. M'Nab, whom he knew when he was at ſchool in Edinburgh, and then alſo knew a Mr. Oſborne, ſon of Sir George Oſborne, who commanded the 40th regt. He then named many well known reſpectable families in Ireland, who he ſaid viſited his father, and alſo ſeveral reſpectable families in London. Here ends the account that he gave of himſelf.——He was without a ſhirt, and almoſt barefoot. The Gentleman to whoſe houſe he came and from whom we have this account, gave him ſome old clothes, and had him ſupplied with neceſſaries at an inn, till he could aſcertain the truth of his ſtory, and wrote the ſame evening to ſeveral perſons at different places for that purpoſe. From ſome Ladies whom he had named in London, the following account was received on Thurſday:—That above two years ago a perſon of his deſcription, calling himſelf *Gordon*, came to their houſe pretending that he had a ſiſter married in India to a relation of theirs, from whence he was juſt returned, and ſo moved them with his ſad tale, that they gave him ſix pounds to carry him down to his friends in Scotland, which money he made a very bad uſe of in London, and turned out a vile impoſtor; that they laſt week received a letter from a perſon, dated from Marlborough, calling himſelf their nephew, by the name of *Jones*, ſaying he had been ſhip-wrecked and was naked, and deſiring a remittance by return of poſt; that by the ſame poſt a relation of theirs received a letter from a perſon, claiming to be her nephew, and deſiring a remittance of ten pounds.—On Friday the ſame Gentleman had a letter from Briſtol, (where he had written to make enquiries) by which it appears that he had been there about three months ago, where he had told nearly the ſame ſtory, and had been relieved in the ſame manner, and lodged at an inn, where he ſtayed only one night. He did the ſame here, and was not to be found on Thurſday moning when the poſt came in, which he knew would expoſe him. He is ſuppoſed to be gone towards London.——*His deſcription* is as follows:—He is rather below the middle ſtature, ſlender made, fair complexion, grey eyes, mouth rather ſmall, light brown hair, eye brows, and eye laſhes; his manners are thoſe of a well-bred young man, and he certainly has by ſome means or other gained a knowledge of many reſpectable families, and their connexions, and is never at a loſs for a reply to any queſtions concerning them. It is very likely that he is an Iriſh lad, educated in Edinburgh, as his language, which is good, has a mixture of both accents. His dreſs was a dark olive brown coat, very old and torn at the *left* elbow, with lappels, and white metal buttons, and black kerſeymere breeches, white cotton ſtockings, with the name of a Gentleman at Wincheſter at full length on them.——We have been thus particular, in hopes that this profligate youth may be apprehended and ſtopped in his wicked career, and either reſtored to his friends, if they can be found, or compelled to ſerve his country, if able. 'Tis believed he has ſerved in the navy, and that ſome parts of his ſtory are true; but from enquiries that have been made at Briſtol, there is no ſuch perſon as he deſcribes his father to be living in Merion-ſquare, Dublin.—Should this meet the eye of this young arch-impoſtor, he may learn that his offences ſubject him to tranſportation.

PONTICK.—A very ſmart and very *condeſcending* female made her appearance lately at H——d, where ſhe outſhone moſt of the country Belles in her diſplay of faſhionable dreſs, and her *rank* in life not being generally known, ſhe was admitted into the genteeleſt circles. One day in company ſhe exhibited a *hat* of peculiar taſte, which equally excited the envy and curioſity of her companions; and being ſtrongly ſolicited for the name of this novelty, ſhe replied, "that it was a *Pontick Hat*." She ſoon afterwards quitted the town, when, to the mortification of many tradeſmen and milliners, whom ſhe had favoured with her cuſtom, it was diſcovered that *Miſs* had ſpoken truth, and that not only her hat, but moſt of her wardrobe, had literally been obtained *upon Tick!*

SUMMER AMUSEMENT.—On one of the warmeſt afternoons which has been experienced this ſeaſon, two perſons in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven agreed to run their ponies for a guinea. One of them *loſt* of courſe; and being (as is ſometimes happens in ſuch caſes) *diſſatisfied* with what had paſſed, he propoſed to *wreſtle* with the winner for the ſame ſum. This was conſented to, and he *loſt* again.—More *diſſatisfied* than ever, he challenged his competitor to *fight* him! This propoſition was likewiſe accepted; and after a tolerable good *beating*, he declared himſelf—*perfectly ſatisfied.*